

F  
199  
W27

B. H. WARNER'S

Guide

Washington

Pennsylvania Ave.





Class F 199

Book .W 27





**THE FINEST VIEW IN THE DISTRICT of COLUMBIA** is obtained from the top of the building on the opposite page. Two Otis Improved Elevators running to the roof.

**The public is cordially invited to call and inspect our building and stock of House Furnishing Goods, complete in every detail. It is the Largest Establishment in the District. Everything requisite to furnish a house from basement to garret.**

**W. B. MOSES & SON,**

Corner Eleventh and F Streets, Northwest,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

# KNIGHT BROS.,

U. S. AND FOREIGN

## PATENTS



AND

TRADE MARKS,

Patent-Attorneys and Ex-  
perts,

633 F st., Washington, D. C.,

AND

234 Broadway, New York.

Send for Book of Instructions.

# R. O. Polkinhorn & Son,

**STEAM PRESS**

BOOK, JOB AND POSTER

## PRINTERS.

632 AND 634 D STREET, N. W.

---

Most complete printing office south of Philadelphia.

---

JOS. D. FREE, JR.,

BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER.

**VIEWS, SOUVENIRS**

AND

**GUIDES OF WASHINGTON.**

CARDS,

INVITATIONS,

and MONOGRAMS,

Engraved in the Latest Style.

**1343 F Street, Opposite Ebbitt House,**

Branch, 707 Market Space,

WASHINGTON, D. C.



ARTISTS  
AND  
PAINTERS'  
SUPPLIES,  
DECORATED  
GOODS,  
BRONZES, &C.

GEO. RYNEAL, JR.,

418 SEVENTH STREET, N. W.



# B. H. WARNER'S

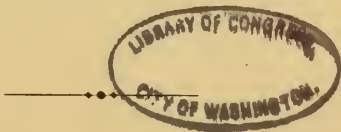
POPULAR

## GUIDE BOOK

FOR

### WASHINGTON CITY.

CONTAINING BRIEF INFORMATION AS TO THE PRINCIPAL POINTS OF INTEREST, AND GIVING  
ADVICE AS TO THE BEST METHOD  
OF USING A LIMITED TIME AT  
THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.



PUBLISHED BY

B. H. WARNER,

916 F STREET, N. W.



## INTRODUCTION.

---

THIS GUIDE has been prepared to assist visitors to reach points of interest in the limited period often allotted to see Washington, and that they may thereby be enabled to form some just conception of the greatness and beauty of the Capital.

To this end an itinerary has been arranged consecutively, in which no place of any importance is omitted, and none need go over the same ground a second time. Explanatory remarks are introduced, but they are confined to the rigid demands of necessity.

It is well understood that all public places are open until two o'clock, that visitors are welcome and entitled to see all that may merit attention and ask questions of any employees or clerks they may meet.

Beginning with the White House, the central point of social influence, we pass on to the State, War and Navy Department—the Ordnance Museum—the Signal Service Office—the Corcoran Art Gallery—Lafayette Square—the Department of Justice—the Treasury Department—the Surgeon General's Office and Army Medical Museum—the Interior Department—the General Post Office Department—the Pension Office—the City Hall—Office of the District Commissioners—the Botanic Garden—the Capi-

## INTRODUCTION.

---

tol—the U. S. Coast Survey—the Peace Monument—the Office of the U. S. Fish Commission—the National Museum—the Smithsonian Institution—the Agricultural Bureau—the Monuments—the Hotels—the Markets—the Newspapers—the Drives—the Benevolent Institutions, Societies, Schools, Churches, Cemeteries, and Railroads.

With this brief synopsis of its contents this GUIDE is respectfully submitted to the public. It is believed that its charm of brevity may suggest an examination as to its other merits, and not only visitors but those “native and to the manner born” may find that even mere sketches can convey all that is usually desired by intelligent persons who have not the time to examine historical volumes.

Washington is to-day merely an indication of what she may be in the future. With unparalleled advantages, natural and acquired, there is nothing to prevent her from becoming, in population and influence, one of the great cities of the Union; provided those in whose hands her destinies are held shall faithfully fulfil their trust, and her government be controlled by men who shall exercise their commission most worthily, those long identified with the best interests of the city, known and read of all men, as being honest, discreet, sober, benevolent, judicious and wise, high-minded and honorable.

Her universities, seminaries and public schools retaining their high degree of excellence shall equal the best in the land.

## INTRODUCTION.

---

Her libraries, large and ample, shall cover every subject that has ever arrested the attention of mankind.

Her museums, with contributions from all ages of the world, all conditions of the human race, all exemplification of human skill, all development of human genius, shall be arrayed in accordance with the demands of science, and all subordinate to the grand idea of public instruction.

Her galleries of art, rich with the treasures of the "masters," ancient and modern, shall inspire native genius, and stimulate native talent, encourage the study of art and thereby tend to a broader education, a higher culture and a keener sense of the beautiful.

Her people, fully up to the demands made upon them by reason of their exalted privileges, shall ever be ready for every good work; industrious, enterprising, moral and God-fearing, as we are distinctly assured that unless the "Lord keepeth the city, the watchmen waketh, but in vain."



# WASHINGTON, D. C.,

## AND SUBURBS.

---

AFTER considering the question for seven years, Congress, on July 16, 1790, decided to locate the Capital on the banks of the Potomac, limiting its territorial extent to ten miles square, to be known as the District of Columbia, and become the permanent seat of government.

Within this District a city was laid out, covering seven thousand one hundred and sixty-one acres. In this particular work the prominent men of that day were deeply interested, as it was natural that great care should be exercised when founding a Capital for the Nation. The plan of Washington City was finally adopted meeting, the approval of Washington and Jefferson, both of whom had given the matter much personal attention and supervision.

The plan was unique, no other city in existence at that time being like it, as there is none to-day. Washington was laid out in virgin soil; free from any antecedent history whatever; free from any fabulous mystery like that which enshrouds the founding of Rome; devoid of the religious inspiration which marked the history of Constantinople or the towering

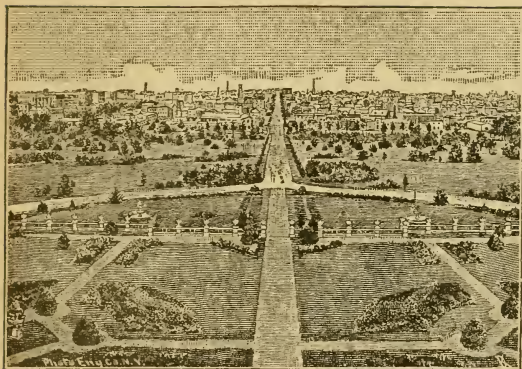
ambition which led to the creation of the capital of Russia.

Other cities grow into certain conditions by virtue of their environments, or by the inherent influences of commercial and manufacturing pursuits, thereby gaining easily recognized peculiarities and well merited fame; but Washington, without any of these entangling alliances, has become the independent cosmopolitan and political capital of a free people.

After ten years spent in preparation, Congress met, for the first time in this city, in November, 1800. Very little was done to carry out the plan adopted. The avenues and streets, which were provided for so generously that over one-half of the area of the city was reserved for them, remained almost in their natural condition for many years, and though from time to time efforts were made to beautify the City, they languished, by lack of public spirit, and yielded no permanent results. With such fine opportunities for making the metropolis worthy of the Nation, and the neglect of them, Washington gained the title of "The City of magnificent distances."

When, however, the time came for a change, then came the man; and it is an open secret that to Alexander R. Shepherd, more than to any and all others, is due the fact that we, of the present day and generation, see Washington the handsomest city of the country, the dreams of its founders more than realized; and what might have been reached with patient care and plodding anxiety during the century was by active, aggressive and persistent efforts accomplished





VIEW FROM THE AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

in six years; a marvel of American energy, and a grand illustration of indomitable will.

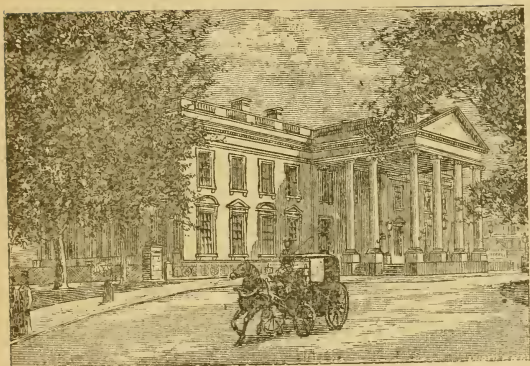
Washington is, beyond peradventure, a beautiful city; its spacious avenues and wide streets awaken feelings of admiration, create sensations of pleasure, and suggest ideas of healthfulness; while its cleanliness is worthy of the highest praise. To add to its beauty there has been given to tree and flori-culture an intelligent recognition; not only do trees fringe every avenue and street, but the innumerable parks which everywhere abound, are rendered beautiful by their elegant array of choice flowering plants, native and exotic, thereby advancing the sanitary condition of the city, and adding to its charms as a place of resi-

dence. It was happily located on what was deemed "neutral ground," free from partisan surroundings, free from the demands of commerce, and free from the din and turmoil of industrial conditions.

The capital of a continent would naturally concentrate an intelligent, cultured population, where historians, philosophers, poets, and scholars should meet in happy combination with those who, having filled the full measure of success in the varied departments of active life, calmly pass their time of elegant leisure in companionship with the leading statesmen of the land. That condition is the Washington of the present day.

A city thus highly blessed, with such abundance of sunshine and fresh air with no pretentious display of wealth, with no shadow of depressing poverty, with facilities for locomotion unexcelled, give to the resident the quiet consolation of being a citizen of a great metropolis, and awakens the enthusiastic admiration of visitors.

A drive along the "Appian way of the Republic," as Pennsylvania Avenue was early called, never fails to elicit the warmest praise. This Avenue, 160 feet wide, and miles in length, is covered with the finest and smoothest asphalt pavement known; and during the "driving hour" it is fairly alive with the most stylish carriages and other fashionable means of conveyance. Pennsylvania avenue, with Connecticut, Vermont, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Massachusetts avenues, are splendid thoroughfares. On either side of these grand avenues are wonders of architectural beauty.

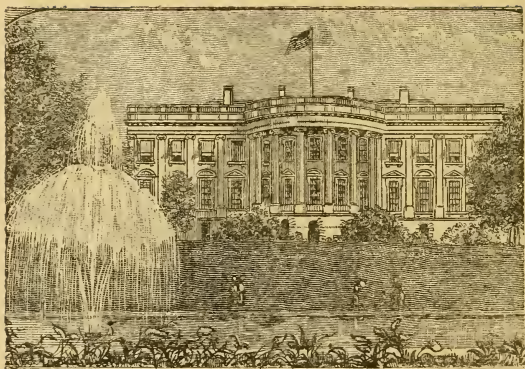


THE EXECUTIVE MANSION.

THE leading Mansion is the Executive, on Pennsylvania Avenue fronting 16th street, and visitors calling upon the President always meet a cordial reception.

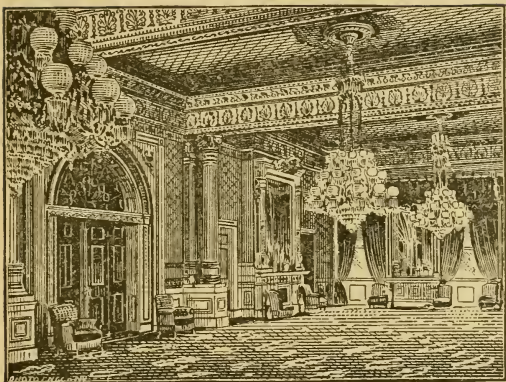
The building is popularly known as the "White House" and merits close attention. The East Room is resplendent with mirrors, chandeliers, furniture and draperies of rare beauty; while the adjoining rooms, known as the Green, Blue, and Red rooms, gratify a love for beautiful and appropriate adornments. In these rooms all Presidential levees and public receptions are held.

The Conservatory, which is filled with rare and beautiful plants, rejoicing in perennial bloom and fragrance, is open to visitors.



SOUTH FRONT.

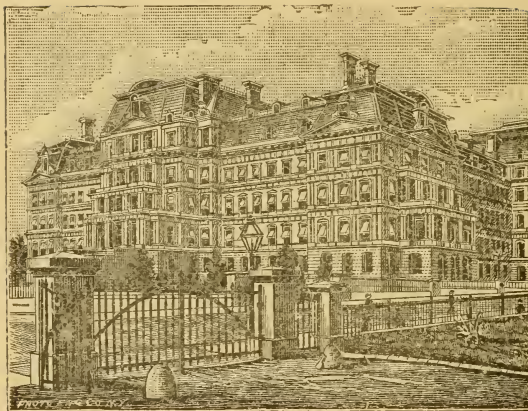
South of the White House the grounds extend to the Potomac, including the Monument Park, and the lakelets of the United States Fish Commission in use as their propagating gardens, or hatching stations, where the carp are raised in large numbers and generally distributed throughout the country. These grounds have been brought into a high state of beauty by the skill and good taste of the gardener, fountains and flowers in mass everywhere abound, and add to the charms of the spacious lawns which are intersected by the avenues included in the public drive. The Marine Band discourses most excellent music here every Saturday afternoon during the season for "open air concerts;" these are very popular as indicated by the large assemblage found in attendance.



EAST ROOM.

The East Room which is eighty feet long, forty feet wide and twenty-two feet high has been the scene of many changes in its general appearances.

The tastes of the Presidents vary, and a desire to gratify the public demand for novelty has caused frequent alterations, not only in the details but in the general effect. Hence as the result those who are deemed masters of "æsthetic culture" and to whom this matter has been confided deem the East Room as it now appears, the best illustration of good taste, in color, draperies and other adornments, and as the expenditures were liberal in the extreme it is but reasonable to suppose that this judgement is correct.



## STATE, WAR AND NAVY DEPARTMENTS.

**W**EST of the Executive Mansion is that grand and imposing structure under whose roof the State, War and Navy Departments find commodious and elegant quarters. The Library and Diplomatic Room will repay a visit. The State Department has in its keeping the "Original Declaration of Independence."

The War and Navy Departments have much to interest the visitor, and Washington being the headquarters of the Army and Navy, on all occasions "old companions in arms" meet here under the most gratifying auspices. The gentlemen connected with these branches of the public service not only "fight their battles o'er again," with their legs under some hospitable mahogany, but they blend so gracefully with the



social conditions of polite society, they are an important factor in all the social events of the season, whether it is a President's levee, a diplomatic dinner, a Cabinet officers' reception, or The German of the Army and Navy Club.

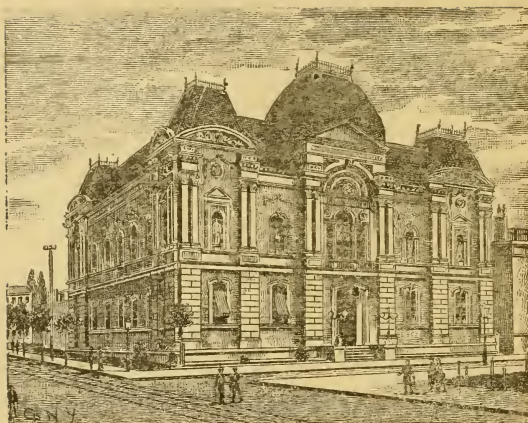
The Signal Office is near by, and the weather, that prolific source of remark, has the chief signal officer as its prophet. The work of this office is of great magnitude. Its ramifications by wire stretch over the whole continent. The plan by which the opinions of Old Probabilities has secured so much favor is very ingenious, and there is much here to interest visitors.



The Heroic Statue of Admiral David G. Farragut, U. S. Navy, was executed by our distinguished American Sculptor, Mrs. Vinnie Ream Hoxie. It was cast from the metal of the propeller "Hartford." It was ordered by an Act of Congress in 1872, and unveiled with imposing ceremonies in 1881.

It stands in the centre of Farragut Square at the junction of Connecticut Avenue K and 17th Streets, N. W., and adds

greatly to the attractiveness of that fashionable neighborhood.



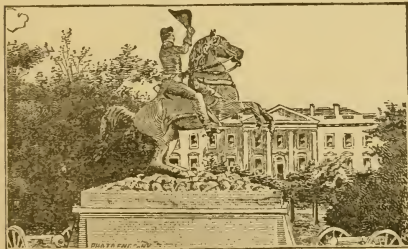
THE CORCORAN ART GALLERY.

SITUATED at the corner of 17th street and Pennsylvania avenue, this building, with its rare, beautiful and costly contents, is a gift to the people from W. W. Corcoran, being one of many illustrations of his generous nature. In this matter the donor has acted wisely and well, having set apart, while he is still living, this large and valuable collection, containing many of the finest paintings, bronzes, statuary and other works of art in this country, dedicating it to the best and noblest purposes, and endowing it with a million dollars. Every encouragement is given to educate the lovers of art, and to provide facilities for studying the best masters by all who



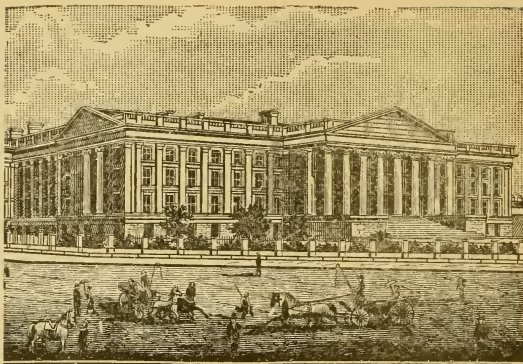
have any appreciable ability as art students. It is open on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, free—on Monday, Wednesday and Friday ten cents is charged to meet the current expenses of the institution. The building is in the Renaissance style of architecture; it is one hundred and five feet front on Pa.Ave., and one hundred and twenty-five feet deep on 17th street. It is very attractive; there are four niches in the front wherein are statues of Engraving represented by Drurer, Painting, by Raphael, Sculpture, by Phidias and Architecture, by Angelo. There are seven niches on the 17th street front in which are the following statues: Titian, Reubens, Rembrant, Crawford, Canova, Murillo and Di Vinci.

The Ordnance Museum on 17th street, opposite the War Department, will interest those who are fond of contemplating the means by which the destructiveness of war is increased.



In Lafayette Square east of the Art Gallery, there is an equestrian statue of General Jackson.

The Department of Justice is near by, and is the official quarters of the Attorney-General of the United States.



THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

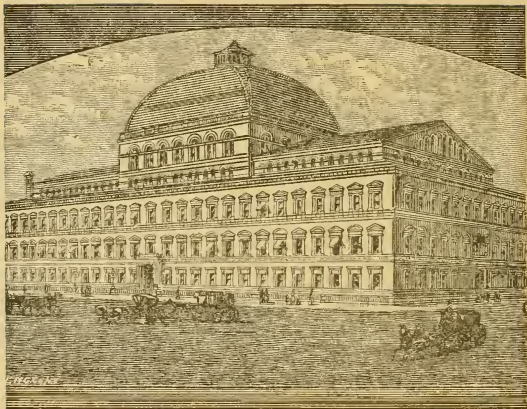
**N**EARLY opposite is the United States Treasury, a magnificent structure, vast in its proportions and fitted up with every modern contrivance to increase the comforts of official life. The cash room, a centre of common interest, is exceedingly beautiful. The rooms of the Secretary, the Vaults, the Redemption division and the Secret Service division, are all worth examination.

A few squares east of the Treasury, on 10th, below F street, is the Army Medical Museum of the Surgeon-General's Office. To those interested in medical and surgical Pathology the Museum presents opportunities for considering every phase of wrecked and diseased humanity; the contributions of the battle fields and the hospitals are here displayed.



DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

THE Department of the Interior is at the corner of F and 9th streets. The building is a fine specimen of Doric architecture. Within the walls of this noble structure will be found: The Patent Office, with its thousands of models; the General Land Office, having in charge everything pertaining to the Public Land system of the country; the Bureau of Education, collecting all possible information bearing upon the intellectual training of the people, having a museum showing the plans and devices of all nations deemed valuable in the process of education; the Indian Office, where the few waning rights of the Indians are cared for. The Census office, the Commissioner of Railroads office, and that of the Geological Survey. These offices publish annual reports replete with matter of special interest.



THE PENSION OFFICE.

THE United States Pension office though a bureau of the Interior Department, is to be located in the great edifice on Sixth and G streets, built expressly for this important interest. Most of the public buildings are of Granite and marble, but this building is a new departure, brick being used in its construction. It is ornamented in a high degree. The terra-cotta frieze, which encircles the whole edifice is rich in design and historically interesting, and depicts in a very novel and striking manner many incidents of the war. During the erection of this building the Pension Office finds lodgment at the corner of 12th and also 13th streets and Pennsylvania avenue.

The Government Printing Office, corner North Capitol and H streets, prints millions of public documents annually. Every improvement in the art of printing is found in this complete establishment, the largest in the country. It is three hundred feet in length and one hundred and eighty feet in width and four stories in height. All the public documents authorized by Congress the Executive and Judicial Departments are printed here. All modern inventions and improvements to facilitate the rapid stereotyping, printing and binding of books are here in use and it is worth the attention of all interested in "The Art preservative of all Arts" to visit the office and examine it in all its various details.

There are over one thousand persons employed in the different departments in the building; and the volumes issued each year reach hundreds of tons in weight.

The General Post-Office, corner of 7th and E streets, is a marble building in the Italian style of architecture. An interesting relic is here shown, being the original book kept by Benjamin Franklin when he was Postmaster-General. The Dead Letter Office has a rare collection of curious things, which from various causes have failed to reach their destination. All articles uncalled for are at the close of the third year sold at public sale, under the law authorizing such a sale, and these annual sales bring out the latent curiosity of the "Toodles" both male and female, to buy on sight, as no one knows the contents of the wrappers in which the "dead" articles are sold.

The City Hall, on Judiciary Square, opposite 4½ street, is occupied by the Courts of the District. In front of it is a statue of President Lincoln.

The office of the District Commissioners is on 4½ street above Pennsylvania Avenue. They are appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate. To those interested in municipal government the plan adopted by Congress is worthy of consideration. Two persons appointed from civil life and one from the Engineer Corps of the United States Army, constitute the Commissioners of the District of Columbia. The people having nothing to do in their selection, are happily relieved of the burden and annoyance of elections and the effusiveness of political demagogues.

The plan came into existence in June, 1878, and though it has not progressed beyond the stage of experiment, it has generally met the approval of the more thoughtful class in the community, and is fast growing in favor and doing much to solve the problem, "what is the best way to govern a city."

The Botanical Garden, on Pennsylvania Avenue and 3rd street, has attractions peculiarly its own; every rare plant known to botanists is here represented. There is also a wilderness of beautiful and fragrant flowers in the conservatories. It is from these conservatories that Senators and Representatives are furnished with bouquets of flowers during the sessions of Congress. The Bartholdi Fountain, which attracted such attention at the Centennial Exhibition is a very graceful and attractive ornament to the Garden. This brings us to the Capitol grounds.

## THE CAPITOL.

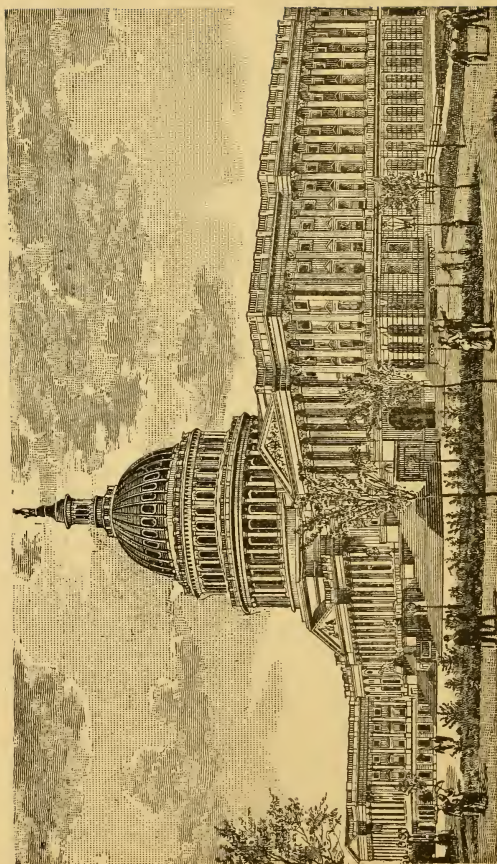
---

THE Capitol, a grand and imposing structure of magnificent beauty, looks down from the brow of the hill to which it has given a name. It is nearly 800 feet long and 300 feet high to the apex of the Dome. At the eastern or principal entrance are the Bronze doors, eighteen feet high and nine feet wide, and are fairly worthy of careful study. The artist, with marvellous skill has exemplified the leading episodes in the life of the great discoverer. The first is the "Examination of Columbus before the Council of Salamanca;" the second, his "Departure from the Convent;" third, his "Audience with Isabella and Ferdinand;" fourth, his "Starting from Palos on his first voyage;" fifth, his "Landing at San Salvador;" sixth, his "First interview with natives;" seventh, his "Triumphal entry into Barcelona;" eighth, "Columbus in chains" and ninth, "Columbus dying." Statuettes and busts of prominent men of that day add to the beauty and historical value of the work.

The Rotunda, is the largest in the country. Eight historical paintings, which illustrate in a most graphic manner interesting events in the history of our country, adorn the walls.

Above those paintings are four alto relievos, and four busts, in a style of art novel, somewhat curious and happily quite rare; they also represent historical events. Still higher is a series of moral paintings





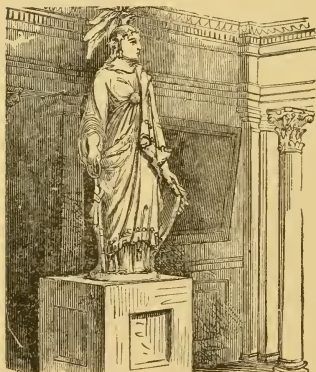
THE CAPITOL.



fifteen in number, representing the Landing of Columbus, Cortez entering the Temple of the Sun in Mexico, Pizzaro and horse in his conquest of Peru, the burial of De Soto in the Mississippi river, the rescue of Captain John Smith by Pocahontas in Virginia, the disembarkation of the Pilgrims in Massachusetts, William Penn's treaty with the Indians at Philadelphia, Pa.; the industrial colonization of the New England States, General Oglethorpe and the Indians in Georgia, the Battle of Lexington, Massachusetts; the Declaration of Independence, Philadelphia, Pa.; the surrender of Lord Cornwallis at Yorktown, Va.; the death of Tecumseh, the American Army entering Mexico, the gold mines of California. These paintings complete the circumference of the Rotunda. The ceiling of the Dome, nearly 200 feet above the floor, is ornamented with a painting showing Washington surrounded by thirteen female figures, representing the original thirteen States, together with figures around the margin representing Commerce, Agriculture, Mechanics, War, Arts and Sciences; grouping portraits of Franklin, Morse, Morris and Fulton, with figures of Ceres, Vulcan, Mercury, and Neptune, with satisfactory results.

The Statuary Hall is south of the Rotunda and is fast becoming peopled with the marble and bronze representations of men whose greatness is acknowledged, and who by the action of the States are placed here in accordance with the Act of Congress that "the States should send the Statues of two of their chosen Sons to remain here permanently." The fol-

lowing States have responded: Connecticut—Jonathan Trumbull, Roger Sherman; Maine—William King; Massachusetts—John Winthrop, Samuel Adams; New York—George Clinton, Robert R. Livingston; Pennsylvania—Robert Fulton, J. P. G. Muhlenburgh; Rhode Island—Roger Williams, Nathaniel Greene; Vermont—Ethan Allen, Jacob Collamer.



STATUE OF LIBERTY.

There are other statues and portraits in this Hall, those authorized by Congress being Abraham Lincoln, Edmund D. Baker, Senator from Oregon; Alexander Hamilton, first Secretary of the Treasury; Thomas Jefferson and Washington; also busts of Lincoln and Kosciusko, a portraits of Charles Carroll of Carrollton, Washington and Gunning Bedford of Delaware, and Joshua R. Giddings, and portraits in mosaic of Lincoln and Garfield.

The Hall of the House of Representatives is the largest Legislative room in the country. The floor comfortably accommodates its 300 members, and the galleries afford ample room for about 1400 persons. The Hall receives light from above, through glass

panels highly ornamented with paintings of the Arms of the States. The painting on the right of the Speaker's Chair is that of Washington by Vanderlyn—on the left, that of Lafayette, by Airey Shaffer—and three others: Washington at Yorktown, Va., refusing the request of Cornwallis for an armistice, by Brumidi; the first landing of Henry Hudson at New Amsterdam, and the Discovery of California, by Bierstadt.

Paintings of Western Emigration and Lincoln and his Cabinet considering the proposed Emancipation Proclamation, adorn the staircases, and along the corridors are the statues of Jefferson and Hancock.

The Supreme Court Room, formerly the Senate Chamber, will repay a visit. It is adorned with busts, and in the robing room there are several fine paintings and portraits.

The Senate Chamber is 115 feet long, 85 feet wide and 35 feet high. Its ceiling is handsomely frescoed and gilded, the light coming through panels of richly colored glass.

The President's Room is one of the most elaborately ornamented rooms in the country.

The adjoining rooms known as Marble Room, the Vice President's and the Reception Room, and Senate Postoffice should be visited, as they are all decorated in the most artistic and appropriate manner.

The paintings of the Battle of Lake Erie, and the storming of Chapultepec adorn the staircases, which are of white Italian marble. There are several paintings in the corridor, and the Rooms of the Committees on Foreign Relations, Military and Naval Affairs,

Public Lands, and Agriculture are decorated in the highest style of art and in keeping with the subjects considered by the committees. The bronze doors at entrance to the south, symbolize War and Peace, illustrating our national history, the Battle of Bunker Hill, the Battle of Monmouth, the Battle of Yorktown, an encounter between an American and a Hessian, the Ovation to Washington at Trenton, N. J., the First Inauguration of Washington as President, in New York, Laying the Corner-stone of the Capitol, and the Blessing of Peace.

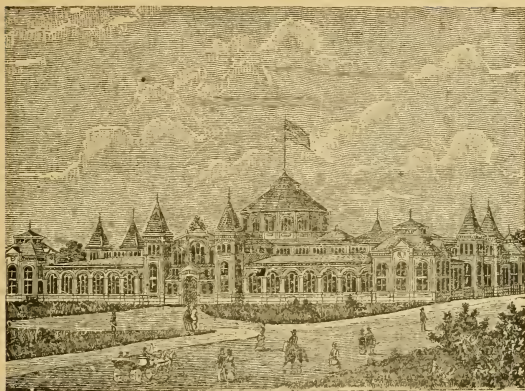
In the Pediment are grouped statuary representing American civilization and the waning of the native Indian races.

The Congressional Library is especially interesting. The books, pamphlets, maps, music, engravings, &c., number nearly a million copies. It is peculiarly rich in everything pertaining in any way to America.

The Dome is reached by about 300 steps. The view will repay the visitor for the labor of the ascent.

The groups of statuary on either side of the Grand entrance are entitled the Discovery of America, and the Settlement of the Country. On either side of the door are statues of War and Peace. In front is a statue of Washington, and on the west is a statue of Chief Justice Marshall.

The Head-quarters of the U. S. Fish Commission are at 6th and B streets, s. w. This attracts many visitors. The new industry is receiving prompt attention. The plans by which fish are artificially propagated are very novel and awaken an interest in Ichthyology.



THE NATIONAL MUSEUM.

THE National Museum, on B and 9th streets n. w., is a popular place of resort. It is the storehouse of all the results of the expeditions of the United States. The interest of visitors is increased and the educational value of the Museum enlarged by having every article plainly and intelligently labelled.

The Government exhibits at "The Centennial" in Philadelphia, Pa., in 1876, with the contributions of foreign nations which added so much to that great exposition, the preparations of the United States Fish Commission, which attracted so much attention in Paris, Berlin and London, add to the vast resources of interest and value of the immense collection. The fac-similes of the temples of Central America possess a great archeological value.



THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION.

THE Smithsonian stands among the foremost institutions in the world, having for their object the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men. In marking out the line of usefulness the late Secretary Joseph Henry, did wisely, and his judgment has long since received the approval of the scientific world. The style of the building renders it picturesque and beautiful in the extreme. The whole Institution is a noble monument to its founder, James Smithson of England.

The statue of Joseph Henry, the first Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, was ordered by Congress and erected in 1881. It was executed by Story and cost \$15,000. It is one of the very few statues in this city erected to perpetuate the fact that "peace hath her victories no less renowned than war." Professor Henry well deserved this honor, as a patient investigator of Electrical phenomena he was self denying and



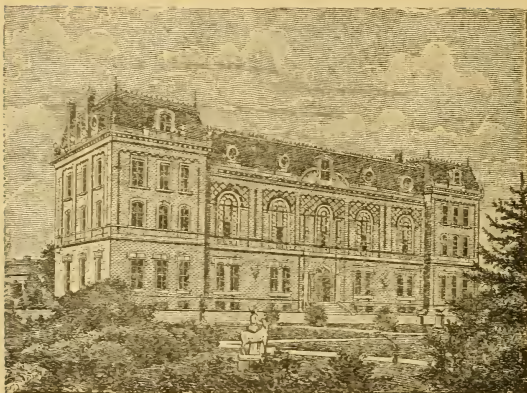
HENRY'S STATUE.

years Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution and made it what its benevolent founder intended it should be, an institution to increase and diffuse knowledge among men. He was born in Albany, N. Y., December 17, 1799, and died in Washington, D. C., May 13, 1878.

modest, and as the successful discoverer of the "principle which proved the practicability of exciting magnetism through a long coil or at a distance, either to deflect a needle, or to magnetize soft iron," he stands unrivalled. He breathed the breath of life into the magnetic telegraph, and bid it live. He was the discoverer of the principle, not an inventor.

He was for thirty-two

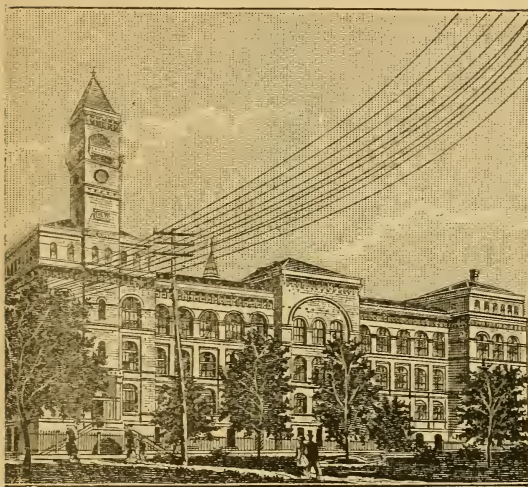




## THE AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

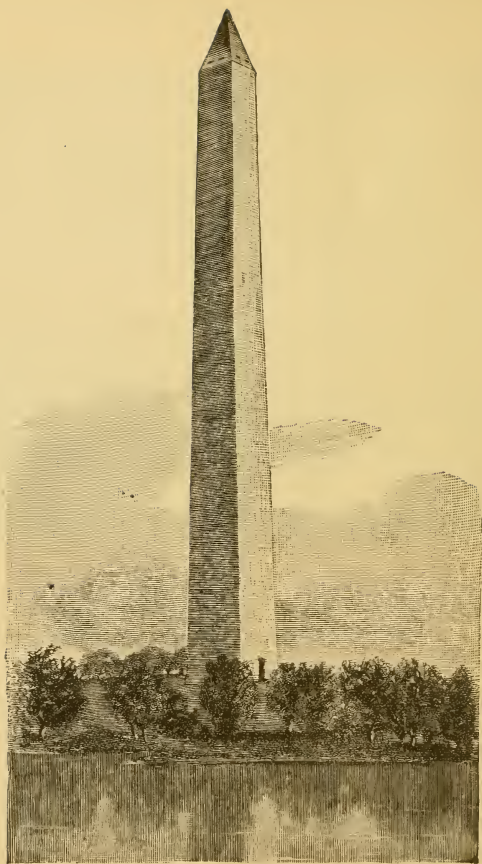
THE Agricultural Department, on B and 14th streets, s. w., has a museum of agricultural products, and its green and hot houses are worthy of a visit. This Bureau distributes a great quantity of seed, gratuitously every year. The statistical division collects the reports from all parts of the country as to the actual state of the crops, and issues a monthly report. The Entomological division follows up with zeal the depredations of insects and publishes statements of the result secured, and when the insects are too small, for ordinary eyesight, the Microscopist turns on his "lense" and gives to the world the important data he thus secures. The Botanist collects the herbs and grasses, and the Chemist analyzes the soil and makes experiments, the results of which are published.





THE BUREAU OF ENGRAVING AND PRINTING.

THE Bureau of Engraving and Printing is at the corner of 14th and B streets, Southwest, and is built in the Romanesque style of architecture, is two hundred and thirty feet in length and one hundred and thirty five feet in width. It was erected in 1880, and cost including machinery, presses, etc. about \$700,000. In this building all the notes, bonds and revenue stamps are engraved and printed besides a great amount of other work ordered by Congress and the Departments.



## MONUMENTS.

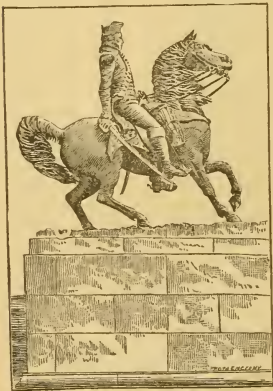
---

THE principal Monument and the greatest is that of Washington, the cap-stone of which was laid at 2 o'clock p. m. December 6, 1884. It is the highest shaft in the world, being 550 feet. The corner-stone was laid with Masonic ceremonies July 4, 1848, in the presence of a vast congregation of people and the highest officials of the land. The oration was delivered by Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, of Massachusetts.

The dedication of the Monument took place February 21, 1885, with Masonic ceremonies and in the presence of the President of the United States, both Houses of Congress and an immense throng of interested people. The orator was Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, the same distinguished gentleman who nearly forty years before delivered the oration at the laying of the corner-stone. His oration was read by Hon. John D. Long, age having somewhat impaired the physical ability of the orator. Hon. J. W. Daniel, of Virginia, also delivered an oration.

Visitors ascend the shaft by means of the elevator or by an iron staircase. At proper intervals the walls are faced by thin mural tablets of beautifully carved stones contributed by nations, States and various organizations throughout the country. The view from the top well repays the visitor for making the ascent.

After the National monument to Washington, our city has many others devoted to illustrate in marble and bronze the heroism of men who shed lustre upon the history of their nation. They are mostly equestrian and designed to perpetuate the memory of men identified with the war. Only one fell in sanguinary conflict, Gen. J. B. McPherson, who was killed near Atlanta, Georgia, July 22, 1864. The others survived, lived years of elegant ease, and died free from any tragic conditions.

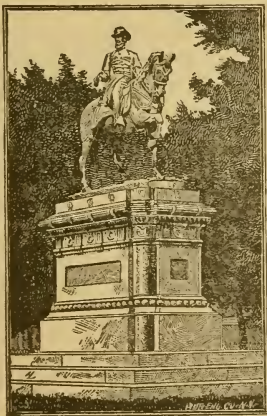


WASHINGTON'S STATUE,

It was dedicated with Masonic ceremonies by the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia, Washington having been a Free Mason, as in fact, were most, if not all of the Revolutionary heroes. This is considered a most life-like piece of work, and commends itself as a very striking illustration of genius.

The equestrian statue of Washington, in the Circle at Pennsylvania avenue and 23rd street, was executed by Clark Mills. It was ordered by Congress in 1853, and cost \$50,000. It was made out of cannon donated by the Government, and represents Washington at the battle of Princeton, N. J. The likeness is that of Houdon, which was taken in Washington's lifetime.

There is a strange fascination in the heroic death of a soldier, amid the din of battle, when everything has a martial aspect, and when the very elements seem to combine with fierce passions of men in their maddening efforts to deal destruction to their fellow-men. Amid some such scene McPherson fell.

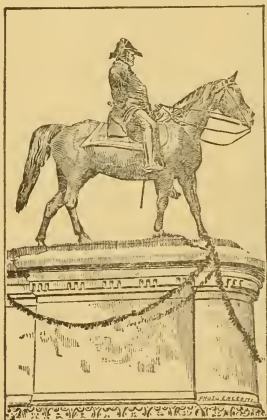


GEN. JAMES B. MCPHERSON.

for his country, "the noblest Roman of them all." He fell during the siege of Atlanta, Georgia, July 22, 1864. It was by such sacrifice as this that the cost of the war became unparalleled. He was but one of the many thousands of brave men who fell in the fratricidal strife, until the streams of sorrow penetrated the utmost boundary of our common country, and desolation had marked a path to many a household.

The equestrian statue of Gen. James B. McPherson at the junction of 15th and I streets, was erected by contributions of "the Society of the Army of the Tennessee." It was erected in 1876 at a cost of \$25,000. The pedestal was contributed by the government at a cost of \$25,000. Of all the statues in this city this only is of one who gave his life

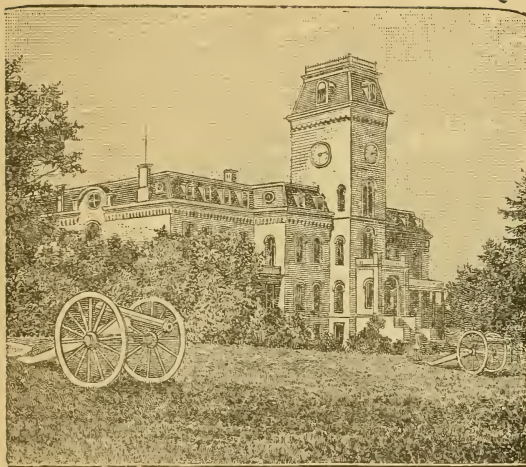
For many years the name and fame of General Scott absorbed about all the military glory of the country. The hero of Lundy's Lane and the conqueror of Mexico, was to the American the beau ideal of a military chieftain. But his long life of inglorious ease was rudely broken, and for a short period he was the hero of the hour; but old-fashioned fighting, like other fashions, had passed away and the veteran of two wars gently glided into a mild condition of oblivion.



SCOTT'S STATUE.

The equestrian statue of General Winfield Scott, at the intersection of Massachusetts and Rhode Island avenue, was executed by H. K. Brown, ordered by act of Congress in 1867, and erected in 1872. It is made out of cannon General Scott captured in our war with Mexico, and cast by Messrs. Wood & Co., of Philadelphia. It cost \$20,000, and weighs twelve thousand pounds.

This is a favorite way the country has of placing old iron where it will do the most good. These cannon cracked themselves in the cause which gave renown to the warriors who controlled them. But the hurly-burly of the big and little wars is over and peace, gentle peace reigns supreme.



SOLDIERS' HOME.

THE Drives around the city have long been famous; the Heights of Arlington, Georgetown, along Rock Creek and the Soldiers' Home, are replete with rural and suburban beauty, and they fairly bristle with historic memories. Extending the drive up the Potomac, catching many picturesque views of rural loveliness, Cabin John Bridge is reached. This is the largest single arch in the world being 220 feet span, 100 feet high and is a magnificent granite structure. At this point the Little Falls adds to the beauty of



the scene. A few miles and the Great Falls come into sight; here the Potomac, divided and scattered by the rocky obstructions which spread themselves in boundless profusion, rushes on her wild course, marking it with seething foam, with cascades of silvery white-



THE GREAT FALLS.

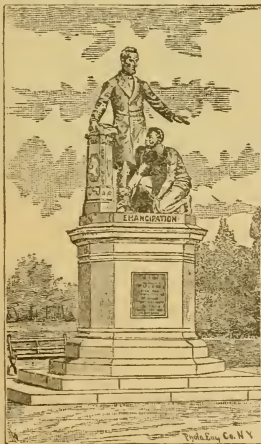
ness, and fountains dashed up into sunlight, the radiant spray touched with iridescent hues. At other points in quiet nooks the water forms translucent pools where the devotees of Isaak Walton find the coveted bass and trout.

At this place the water supply enters the aqueducts and

tunnels which convey it to the city, where it is stored in huge reservoirs for proper distribution; and water, fresh and pure, that great factor in the health comfort and prosperity of the people, is not only abundantly but lavishly supplied.



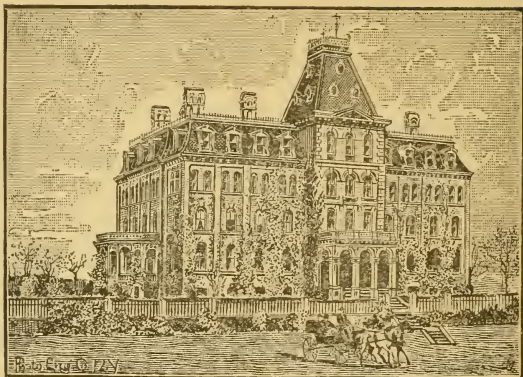
LINCOLN PARK is situated at the Junction of East Capitol and 11th streets. In the centre is the Emancipation group of statuary, representing President Lincoln bidding a crouching slave to arise a freed-man. It is by Ball, and is undoubtedly one of the finest works of art in the city. It is executed in the very best manner and represents the realization



EMANCIPATION GROUP.

of the grand idea of the sovereignty of a human being. "All men are created equal"

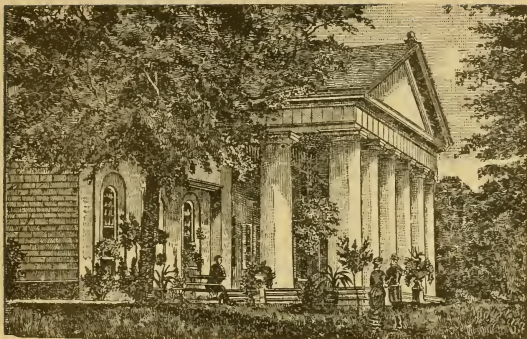
It was dedicated to freedom, April 14th, 1877, the Anniversary of the Death of Lincoln, and was paid for by contributions from freedmen and other lovers of liberty. The first five dollars was a contribution of Charlotte M. Scott a freed-woman of Virginia being her first earnings after she was liberated by the Emancipation Act. This act attracted the attention of the civilized world and gave to the administration of Mr Lincoln a high degree of prominence, and all are now glad that America is at last the "Land of the free, and the home of the brave."



## THE LOUISE HOME.

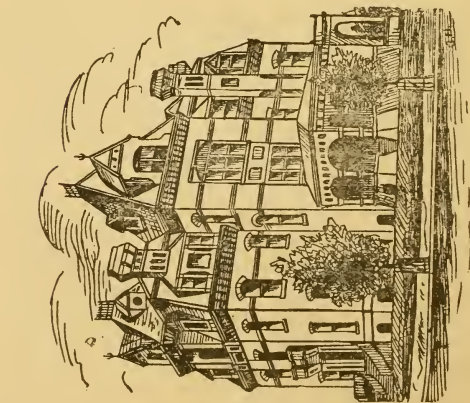
**L**OUISE Home on Massachusetts avenue and 16th street, gives all the comforts of a Christian household to about sixty ladies whose reduced circumstances need such an institution, and whose necessities are so often overlooked. It was built, furnished and endowed by Mr. W. W. Corcoran and named in honor of his wife and daughter. It is another illustration of the wise, benevolent and judicious way in which this generous man disposes of his wealth during his lifetime. The home was opened in 1871, and visitors are welcome every day, except Sunday, after 12 o'clock.

It is an interesting place to visit, wherein is exemplified the benign influence of Christian charity in a generous spirit.

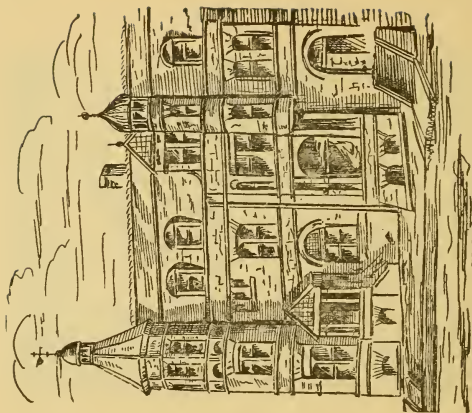


ARLINGTON.

ARLINGTON, formerly the home of the Confederate Chieftain, General Robert E. Lee, is now the silent abode of over 16000 Union soldiers who died for their country, and is thus rendered famous for all time. The grounds are in perfect accord with the main object for which they were dedicated. Primeval oaks shade the avenues which reach every point of the interesting enclosure. This is hallowed ground where on the 30th of May in each year, the young and old with solemn steps and grateful hearts place a votive offering of some fragrant blossom or wild flower, upon the graves of those who gave the full measure of devotion to a cause they held most dear, and shall ever be held in grateful remembrance, not only by the country whose happiness they secured but by lovers of liberty throughout the world.



RESIDENCE OF HON. JAS. G. BLAINE.



RESIDENCE OF HON. S. S. COX.

## RESIDENCES.

---

WHEN the improvements were fairly inaugurated, and the city became almost transformed into a new Washington, the tastes of those identified with the prosperity of this goodly city displayed itself in architecture. Earnest men and bright, intelligent and cultured women vied with each other as to who should do the most to beautify the city, and seemed determined that symmetry and comfort should be exemplified in the homes of the "well to do" people of Washington, and that the details should correspond with good taste and a thorough knowledge of what constitutes a pleasant home. In this they have been eminently successful, and if the designs adopted by those who have done so much to adorn the city could be given in this Guide, their beauty and variety would elicit the warmest admiration.

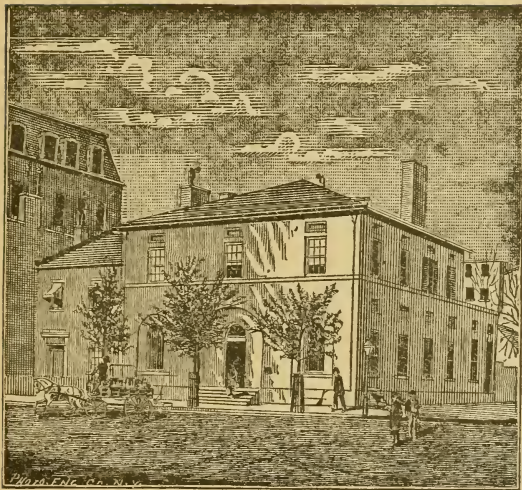
One of the earliest of these beautiful abodes fronting Dupont Circle gained for itself the title of the Stewart Castle. This graceful structure was soon followed by those even more imposing, and on the wide and spacious avenues are to be found models of American homes, grand and beautiful in the extreme.

Then other elements appeared and prominent men deemed a palatial residence at the Capital a most desirable investment, and a generous rivalry gave an increased zest for grand displays of elaborate architecture and so the improvements increased and

broadened the views of our citizens, until every one looked with pride upon the efforts made to elevate our city to that of metropolitan granduer.

Engravings are here given of a two of the many princely abodes which has given to the "West end," such prominence. Crossing the threshold of these palaces, the dreams of oriental luxury are almost realized. It is pleasing however to know that intelligence is a factor where fashion seems to reign supreme, and that within these spacious establishments are many considerate and benevolent women, whose quiet spirit give serenity to their households. There are others where the disappointments of ambition are never allowed to mar the courtesy which ever prevails where gentle culture performs her perfect work.

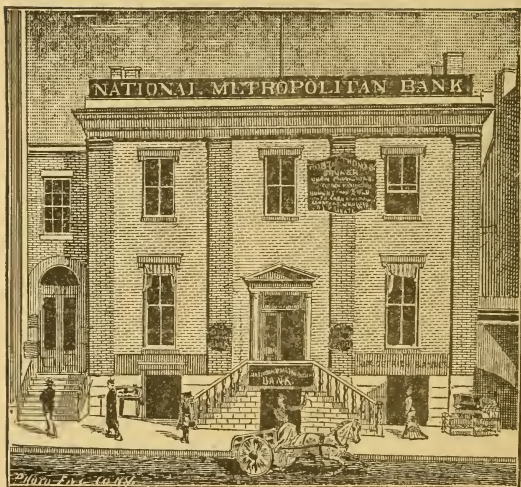
The exacting conditions which rigidly control old-fashioned and staid communities are not largely present in Washington. Political changes in the nation work corresponding changes here, and new men come to the front and take the places of those who pass into political oblivion, hence there is no such thing as dullness, but infinite variety keeps the people ever on the alert seeking for some new thing.



RIGGS &amp; CO.'S BANKING HOUSE.

THE Banking House of Riggs & Co., on the corner of 15th street and Pennsylvania avenue, will be easily recognized by our readers. Though the walls are dingy with age and the style of its architecture that of days long since gone by, yet its customers would be saddened to see its stern solidity swept away to give place to one of the more showy buildings of the present time. The firm is at present composed of: E. Francis Riggs; Chas. C. Glover; Thomas Hyde; T. Laurason Riggs, and John Elliott, of New York.

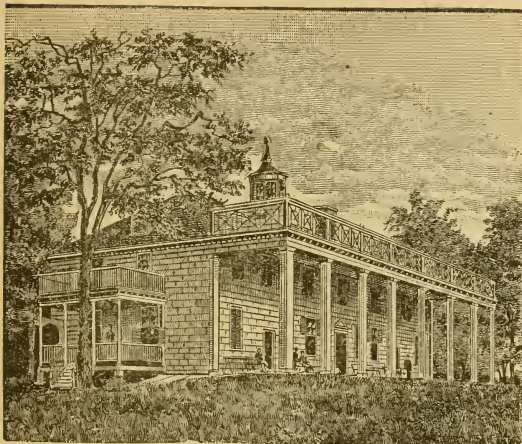




NATIONAL METROPOLITAN BANK.

THE National Metropolitan Bank is one of the oldest in the District, having come down by various reorganizations since 1814. On its roll of directors who have passed away are many names familiar in the history of the country. The Officers are: John W. Thompson, President; William Thompson, Vice-President; Geo. H. B. White, Cashier. Directors: J. H. Baxter, Jas. E. Fitch, W. P. S. Sanger, John W. Thompson, William Thompson, Brainard H. Warner, Henry A. Willard, J. Ormond Wilson, Nathaniel Wilson.





## MOUNT VERNON.

**M**OUNT VERNON is being restored under the care of the Board of Regents, composed exclusively of ladies, to its condition when in the Colonial period. It was deemed a fitting home for a gentleman of the Revolutionary era, and it needs but a little touch of the imagination to people this historic spot with the great men who founded our Republic.

The Tomb of Washington adds to the sacredness of the associations that cluster around this Mecca of Liberty, the last resting place of one who shall be known and revered as the Father of his Country, until the last syllable of recorded time.

---

THE ELLIS MUSICAL EMPORIUM.

---

ONE of the most complete musical establishments in this country is that of the well known firm of John F. Ellis & Co., No. 937 Pennsylvania avenue.

The building itself is one of the handsomest and best appointed Music Establishments in the United States, being four stories, with imposing iron front, and running through from Pennsylvania avenue to D street. The first floor, which, like all the others is capacious, well lighted and airy, is devoted to sheet music and small musical instruments—including automatic instruments, such as tournaphones, aure-phones, organettes, organinas, harmonettes, etc. The stock of music is very large and complete, consisting of American and foreign music, standard and classic. On the second floor is the piano salesroom, handsomely decorated and stocked with a very large assortment of square and upright pianos and organs. Prominent among them, and in fact the instrument best known to the public is the Weber piano, an instrument which as regards tone, durability and appearance is among the foremost in the world. Messrs. Ellis & Co. control their sale in Washington City and the District of Columbia, and Alexandria and the counties of Loudoun and Fauquier, Virginia. They sell also other reliable pianos. The Mason & Hamlin organ, of which they control the agency, is of the same relative excellence as the Weber piano. They also sell other first-class organs. On the third floor are kept pianos and organs for rent. The fourth floor is used for storage and as a repair shop. An elevator runs from the D street front to the fourth floor, and a telephone is on the premises. The stock and building—free and unencumbered, worth over one hundred thousand dollars—is the property of Mrs. John F. Ellis. The business is managed by Mr. Charles B. Bayly, with a large corps of competent and courteous assistants.

THE ONLY DEMOCRATIC DAILY.  
THE DAILY POST,  
THE SUNDAY POST,  
THE WEEKLY POST.



THE POST BUILDING.  
COMBINED CIRCULATION  
LARGER THAN ANY OTHER  
WASHINGTON PAPER.  
BEST ADVERTISING MEDIUM.

---

ADDRESS,  
STILSON HUTCHINS.

Always on hand a large stock of Second-hand Type and Presses.

H. L. PELOUZE & SON,  
TYPE FOUNDERS,

AND DEALERS IN

EVERY VARIETY OF PRINTING MATERIAL,

314 AND 316 EIGHTH ST., N. W.,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Outfits for Large or Small Offices Furnished at short notice, of the Best materials and at the lowest prices.

DO YOU WANT THE BEST

\$1,000 Cylinder Press made,

BUY THE "C. C."

IF YOU WANT TO SAVE MONEY

And get a Real good Power Press,

BUY A PROUTY.

DO YOU WANT THE BEST

Job Press in the World, and one that you make  
the most money with,

BUY THE UNIVERSAL.

IF YOU WANT TO SAVE MONEY

And get a real good Job Press,

BUY THE IMPROVED ROTARY.

DO YOU WANT A GOOD

Mailing Machine at a very low price,

BUY THE MUSTANG.

IF YOU WANT TO GET

A good Paper Cutter that will give entire satisfaction,

BUY THE PARAGON

IF YOU WANT

To get a good font of type either for Newspaper, Book or  
Job work, we can sell either at lowest market prices.

IF YOU NEED ANY ARTICLE IN THE PRINTING LINE  
WE CAN FURNISH IT PROMPTLY.

H. L. PELOUZÉ & SON,

316 EIGHTH STREET,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

---

# L. A. LITTLEFIELD,

WHARFAGE, STORAGE AND STEVEDORING,

ESTABLISHED 1872.

CARGOES OF ALL KINDS RECEIVED, DISCHARGED  
AND SHIPPED, ALSO CARGOES DELIVERED.

Good Outside Storage, Fairbank's Standard Scales,  
Heavy Stone Derrick, Portable Steam Hoist-  
ing Engines and Hoisting Horses,  
Always on hand.

Wharves, Warehouses and Yards, at Easby's Point  
Foot of 26th and D Streets and N. H. Ave., N. W.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

---

Telephone—405-4. P. O. Address, Littlefield's  
Wharf.

# WOODWARD & LOTHROP,

---

Silks,

Ladies'

Velvets,

Hosiery,

Dress Goods,

Gloves,

Linens,

Notions,

White Goods,

Ribbons,

Domestics,

Handkerchiefs,

Curtains,

Umbrellas,

Cloaks,

Mens' Wear,

---

## Boston Dry Goods House.

**One Price Only.**

921 PENN. AVENUE,

and 912 D Streets.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

M. L. LITTLEFIELD.]

[B. M. ELLIOTT.

**MT. VERNON**  
**LIVERY,**  
**BOARDING**  
**AND**  
**SALE STABLES,**

1234, 1236 and 1238 TWELFTH STREET, n. w.,  
Between M and N Streets.



COUPES, LANDAUS, LANDAUETTES, PHAE-  
TONS, VICTORIAS, BUGGIES, SURREYS, &C.

Sole Agents, for the District of Columbia and vicinity,  
for the sale of Perry's Compensating Spring  
Cart, the First Brought to the District.

Care will be observed in Sending out Gentle Teams in  
Charge of Sober, Careful, and Compe-  
tent Drivers.

**LITTLEFIELD & ELLIOTT,**

TELEPHONE—77-3.

Arrangements can be made with us for sending  
Horses to the Country for Pasturing or boarding, as  
we have a good Farm in Montgomery County, Md.,  
well adapted for the purpose. Boarding and Care of  
Horses at the Stables a specialty.



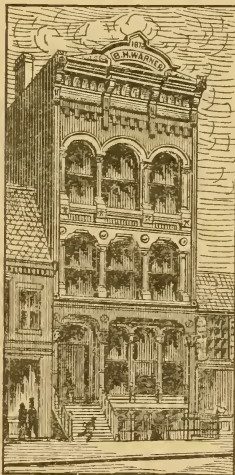
# B. H. WARNER.

---

## SALES.

We use all possible means in our power to effect sales of property that is placed in our charge, handling all that comes to us, be it desirable or undesirable high priced or low priced.

Always ready to make first-class loans in the District, of large or small sums where the security is undoubted, our charges are moderate.



WARNER'S BUILDING.

## RENTS.

The business of renting property has grown so large that it can only be successfully transacted when well systematized.

We claim to be thoroughly organized, as we have long made a special feature of the collection of rents, and the general management of city property belonging to those who find it desirable to have the assistance of an agent.

**ESTATES MANAGED,**

**RENTS COLLECTED,**

**MONEY LOANED.**

916 F STREET, N. W.,

WASHINGTON, D C

---

# GAS STOVES

## FOR COOKING

## OR HEATING.

NO ASHES!

NO DUST!

NO SMOKE!

NO ODOR!

NO LABOR!

NO DANGER!

---

Stoves that will cook for one person, or fifty persons,  
at once.

A full assortment and no trouble to show them.

THE  
WASHINGTON  
GAS LIGHT COMPANY,

411 and 413 Tenth Street, N. W.,

**WASHINGTON, D. C.**

"Insurance that does not take a Law Suit to Collect."

**POLICIES NON-FORFEITABLE**

AND INCONTESTABLE.

**EQUITABLE LIFE**  
ASSURANCE SOCIETY,  
OF THE UNITED STATES.

Aggregate business for the past 20 years larger than that of any other Company in the world.

Dividends realized on matured policies unequalled by any other Company.

New business in 1884, \$85,000,000. No disputed claims against the Society.

RANSOM WHITE,

CASHIER.

JOSEPH BOWES,

MANAGER FOR D. C.

**1326 F Street, Washington, D. C.**

THOMAS MCGILL.

H. L. McQUEEN,

**THOMAS MCGILL & CO.,**

Successors to McGill & Witherow,

**PRINTERS**

AND

**Stereotypers,**

No. 1107 E STREET, NORTHWEST,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

W M. M. POINDEXTER,

ARCHITECT OF COLUMBIAN UNIVERSITY,

OFFICE:—Corner Fifteenth and G Streets, Northwest.

Fine Residences a Specialty.

NATIONAL ELECTRIC CO.,

1419 NEW YORK AVENUE.

Telephone—No. 711.

ELECTRIC WORK AND SUPPLIES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION;

GEO. C. MAYNARD,

General Manager.

COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

KELLOGG BUILDING, F STREET, N. W.

TRUSTEES:

H. A. WILLARD PRES.  
JOHN A. BAKER,  
THOMAS J. FISHER,  
ROBERT I. FLEMING,  
WM. M. GALT,

F. B. MCGUIRE, VICE-PRES.,  
CHAS. C. GLOVER,  
B. H. WARNER,  
GEO. H. B. WHITE,

H. K. WILLARD, SEC.

VIRGINIA BRICK COMPANY,

OFFICE, 916 F STREET, N. W.

WORKS—FORT RUNYON, VIRGINIA.

Best Brick in the Market. Hard as Iron. All kinds on hand.

TRUSTEES:

LEWIS CLEFANE, PRES.  
W. H. DEMPSEY, SEC.,

B. H. WARNER, VICE-PRES.  
C. B. PEARSON, TREAS.

G. W. PEARSON.

# THE EVENING CRITIC,

The Brightest and Newsiest Paper in the City.

All the News in the Most Readable Shape.

Served by Carriers to any place in the City at 35

Cents a Month. Single Copies 2 Cents.

OFFICE--511 Ninth Street, n. w.

---

## THE HATCHET

Is *The Sunday Paper* of Washington.

It Contains all the News, Telegraphic and Local.

It contain a large amount of Original Matter, Humorous and otherwise.

It is the only Illustrated Paper at the Capital.

It is the only Independent Paper at the Capital

It is the only Paper at the Capital absolutely free  
from all connection with Political Rings,

Social Cliques and Congressional

L o b b i e s .

It is sold by all news-dealers and news boys,

---

Advertising Rates made known on application

Office--511 Ninth Street, n. w.

---

\*\*\* | \*\*\* | \*\*\* | \*\*\* | \*\*\* | \*\*\* | \*\*\* | \*\*\* | \*\*\* | \*\*\* |

---

PIONEER OF MODERATE PRICES IN HATS AND  
MEN'S FURNISHINGS.

We name in part:

Latest Shapes and Colors in Derbies, for Spring wear, \$2 and upwards.

Lyon's \$5 quality, 27 Inch Silk Umbrella in Black, Blue, Brown and Green, \$4.

Plaited Shirts, (one eyelet and nine plaits on each side.) \$1.50.

P. K. Dress Shirts, 2 Collars and 1 pair Cuffs, \$1.75.

P. K. Dress Shirts, Collar and Cuffs attached, \$1.75.

Two-button White and Black Kid Gloves; cable sewed, \$1.

Black Hosiery, Warranted Fast Black, 3 Pairs for \$1 and upwards.

Novelties in Furnishings for Spring Wear now ready.

JULIUS ROSENTHAL,

HATTER AND FURNISHER,

932 F STREET. N. W.

---

\*\*\* | \*\*\* | \*\*\* | \*\*\* | \*\*\* | \*\*\* | \*\*\* | \*\*\* | \*\*\* | \*\*\* |

---

G. G. C. SIMMS,

DEALER IN

FIRST-CLASS MEDICINES,

AND

FINE TOILET ARTICLES.

Physicians' prescriptions compounded by regular graduates of Pharmacy and registered Pharmacists.

COR. 14TH STREET AND NEW YORK AVE.

---

Established in 1863.

---

SPECIALTY KOUMIS.

# INDEX.

---

|  | Page. |
|--|-------|
| Agriculture, Dep't of .....            | 30    |
| Arlington .....                        | 41    |
| Attorney-General.....                  | 15    |
| Army Medical Museum.....               | 16    |
| Botanical Gardens.....                 | 20    |
| Bureau of Education.....               | 17    |
| Bureau of Engraving and Printing.....  | 31    |
| Cabin John's Bridge.....               | 37    |
| Capitol, The.....                      | 21    |
| Chain Bridge.....                      | 37    |
| Corcoran Gallery of Art.....           | 14    |
| Census Office.....                     | 17    |
| Commissioners of Railroads.....        | 17    |
| City Hall.....                         | 20    |
| City Government.....                   | 20    |
| Congressional Library.....             | 26    |
| Columbia Fire Insurance Co.....        | 58    |
| District Commissioners.....            | 20    |
| Department of Justice.....             | 15    |
| Dead Letter Office.....                | 19    |
| Education, Bureau of.....              | 17    |
| Executive Mansion.....                 | 9     |
| Executive Mansion, South Front.....    | 10    |
| Executive Mansion, East Room.....      | 11    |
| Equitable Life Assurance Society ..... | 57    |
| Evening Critic .....                   | 59    |

|  |          |
|--|----------|
| Ellis, Jno. F. & Co.....                 | 48       |
| Equitable C. B. Association.....(cover.) |          |
| Fish Commission.....                     | 26       |
| Farragut, Statue of.....                 | 13       |
| Free, J. D.....                          | v        |
| Government Printing Office.....          | 19       |
| General Land Office.....                 | 17       |
| Geological Survey.....                   | 17       |
| General Post Office.....                 | 19       |
| Great Falls.....                         | 38       |
| House of Representatives.....            | 24       |
| Henry, Joseph, Statue of.....            | 29       |
| Interior, Department of.....             | 17       |
| Justice, Department of.....              | 15       |
| Jackson, General, Statue of.....         | 15       |
| Knight Bros.....                         | iv       |
| Lousie Home.....                         | 40       |
| Lincoln, Abraham, Statue of.....         | 20       |
| Lincoln, Abraham, Statue of.....         | 39       |
| Liberty, Statue of.....                  | 24       |
| Lincoln Park.....                        | 39       |
| Littlefield, L. A.....                   | 52       |
| Medical Museum.....                      | 16       |
| Mount Vernon.....                        | 47       |
| McPherson, James B., Statue of.....      | 35       |
| Maynard, Geo. C.....                     | 58       |
| McGill, Thomas & Co.....                 | 57       |
| Mt. Vernon Stables.....                  | 54       |
| Moses, W. B. & Son .....                 | II & III |
| National Museum.....                     | 27       |
| Navy Department .....                    | 12       |
| National Metropolitan Bank.....          | 64       |



|   |     |
|---|-----|
| Ordnance Museum.....                        | 15  |
| Patent Office.....                          | 17  |
| Pension Office.....                         | 17  |
| Post Office, General.....                   | 19  |
| Polkinhorn, R. O. & Son.....                | III |
| Pelouze, H. L. & Son.....                   | 50  |
| Poindexter, Wm. M.....                      | 58  |
| Representatives, House of.....              | 24  |
| Riggs & Co's Bank.....                      | 45  |
| Real Estate Title Ins. Co.....              | 64  |
| Rosenthal, Julius.....                      | 60  |
| Ryneal, Geo. Jr.....                        | VI  |
| Remington Standard Type Writer.....(cover.) |     |
| Senate, U. S. ....                          | 25  |
| Signal Office.....                          | 13  |
| Smithsonian Institution.....                | 28  |
| Soldiers' Home.....                         | 37  |
| State, Department of.....                   | 12  |
| Supreme Court of the United States.....     | 25  |
| Surgeon General's Office.....               | 16  |
| Scott, Gen. Winfield, Statue of.....        | 36  |
| Simms, G. G. C.....                         | 60  |
| Tomb of Washington.....                     | 45  |
| Treasury Department.....                    | 16  |
| Virginia Brick Co.....                      | 58  |
| War, Department of.....                     | 12  |
| Washington, Description of.....             | 7   |
| Washington Monument.....                    | 32  |
| Washington, George, Statute of.....         | 34  |
| Woodruff, E. W. ....                        | I   |
| Warner, B. H.....                           | 55  |
| Washington Gas Co .....                     | 56  |
| Woodward & Lothrop.....                     | 53  |
| Washington Post.....                        | 49  |

# THE REAL ESTATE TITLE

INSURANCE COMPANY,

of the District of Columbia.

INCORPORATED DECEMBER 6, 1881.

CAPITAL, \$200,000.

---

M. ASHFORD, *President.*

B. BEALE, *Secretary.*

JOHN RIDOUT, *Vice-Pres.*

E. F. RIGGS, *Treas.*

---

Issues policies of insurance affording an absolute warranty of title to real estate either in a purchaser, trustee or mortgagee; also certificates guaranteeing the absolute accuracy of abstracts of title, and in general, transacts all business relating to the investigation and transfer of titles to real estate in the District of Columbia. Purchasers and investors are respectfully requested to call, and full information will be furnished as to details and methods of business of the Company.

---

OFFICE. Gunton Building, second floor, 472 La. Ave.

---

## Trustees:

M. ASHFORD,

ALBERT A. WILSON,

ROB'T O. HOLTZMAN,

SAMUEL BACON,

CHAS. C. DUNCANSON,

JOHN RIDOUT,

E. FRANCIS RIGGS,

GEO. W. PEARSON,

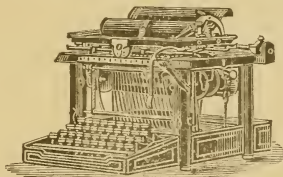
E. G. DAVIS.

BUSINESS HOUSES.

# The Remington

## STANDARD TYPE-WRITER.

Recent Improvements still Further Enhance the Value of this  
Incomparable Machine.



The Government Departments at Washington, are now using over 300 of these Machines. The Bradstreet Company, Commercial Agency, and R. G. Dunn & Company, Commercial Agency, use about 500 Remington Type-writers each. They are used in all the Departments of the Canadian Government; in most or all the Governments of the several States; in the Departments of the British and other Foreign Governments, and by Thousands of Business and Professional men everywhere.

We rely not alone upon Assertions of Superiority, but upon the fact of Extensive Sales and a Reference to any and every user of the Remington Type-Writer.

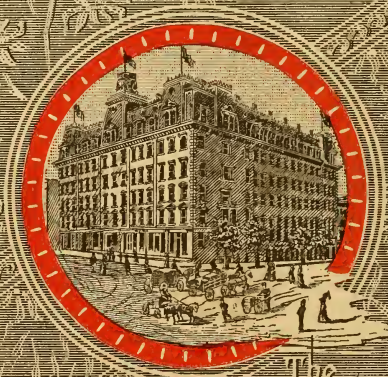
"We have been using your Machines for the past three years, and would not like to conduct our extensive correspondence without them.

"THE EDISON ELECTRIC LIGHT CO., New York."

Every Machine Warranted.

**WYCKOFF, SEAMANS & BENEDICT.**

WASHINGTON OFFICE, COR. 8th AND F STREETS.



The  
**Ebbitt House.**

Washington City  
D.C. U.S.A.

Army & Navy  
Headquarters

1886













LIBRARY OF CONGRESS



0 014 434 078 4

